THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

—THE POWERS NOT DELEGATED TO THE UNITED STATES BY THE CONSTITUTION, NOR PROHIBITED BY IT TO THE STATES, ARE RESERVED TO THE STATES RESPECTIVELY, OR TO THE PEOPLE.— *Amendments to the Constitution, Article X.*—

Number 41 of Volume 21. { **SALISBURY, N. C., MARCH 26, 1841.** { ***Whole Number 1,083.***

TERMS OF THE

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY::::::::CHAS. F. FISHER,
Editor and Proprietor.

The WESTERN CAROLINIAN is published every *Friday*, at $2 per annum, in advance, or $2 50, if not paid in three months from the time of subscribing. ☞ No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, if the subscriber is worth the subscription; and the failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue, at least ONE MONTH before the end of the year subscribed for, will be considered a new engagement.

☞ *Advertisements* conspicuously and correctly inserted at $1 per square--(of 340 *ems*, or *fifteen lines* of this sized type)—for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance. Court and Judicial advertisements 25 per cent. higher than the above rates. A deduction of 33⅓ per cent. from the regular prices will be made to yearly advertisers. ☞ Advertisements sent in for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

To secure attention, all letters addressed to the Editor on business, *must be free of Postage.*

Male and Female School.

MR. & MRS. SCHECK'S School will re-open on Monday next, (15th of March,) in large and comfortable rooms, in their present dwelling. ☞ The Female department will be under the direction of MRS. SCHECK. Terms as heretofore.
Salisbury, March 12, 1841. 3t

Lost or Mislaid.

TWO Notes placed in my hands for collection, one given by David Holdshouser and Leonard Hielick, for Sixty-seven Dollars and Fifty Cents, or thereabouts; the other given by Leonard Hielick and David Holdshouser, for Fifty Dollars, both of which Notes were made payable to William Hampton, and due some time in October last. All persons are forwarned from trading for said Notes, and the said Holdshouser and Hielick from paying the same to any person but myself or my order.
HENRY SMITH.
Salisbury, March 12, 1841. 3t

DR. G. B. DOUGLAS

HAVING removed his Office to **Brad Door** of Mr. Cowan's brick row, (formerly occupied by Dr. Ashbel Smith,) nearly opposite Michael Brown's store, politely tenders his professional services to the public.
Salisbury, August 21, 1840. F

Docts. Killian & Powe,

HAVING associated themselves together, in the practice of Medicine, respectfully offer their services, in all the various branches of their profession to the public. ☞ Their Office is in Mr. West's brick building.
Salisbury, N. C., January 8, 1841. tf.

DR. JAMES G. WOMACK

HAVING located himself permanently in the Town of SALISBURY, tenders his professional services to its citizens and the adjacent country, in all the various branches of his profession. He can be found at his Office, on main street one door below the office of the "Western Carolinian."
July 3, 1840. 1y

Notice.

THE SALISBURY MANUFACTURING COMPANY having commenced operation, are now prepared to furnish dealers with Cotton Yarn of a superior quality on favorable terms.
J. RHODES BROWNE, Ag't
Salisbury, Dec., 11, 1840. F

NOTICE.

THE firm of a Bencent & M. W. Alexander, has this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against said Company, will present them to A. Bencent, who is fully authorized to settle the same.
M. W. ALEXANDER.
A. BENCENT.
March 2, 1841. tf

CABINET WORK.

THE Subscriber informs the public that he continues the **Cabinet-Making Business,** IN THE VILLAGE OF LEXINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.
He is prepared to execute all descriptions of work in his line of business in a very superior style, as regards workmanship and materials, and certainly on *lower terms* than is afforded by any other establishment of the kind in this region of country.
Orders from a distance thankfully received and promptly and faithfully executed.
Produce, Scantling and Plank taken in exchange for work. NATHAN PARKS.
Lexington, Feb. 7, 1840. F

WANTED,

AS an Apprentice to the Printing Business, a boy from 14 to 16 years of age. Apply at this Office. {Salisbury, March 12.

AGRICULTURAL.

From the Albany Cultivator.

PLOUGHING.

Farmers have been considerably divided in opinion on two points connected with ploughs or rather with ploughing. One of these regards the manner in which the furrow slice should be turned over; and the other, the depth to which land should be ploughed. Some have contended that the furrow slice should never be laid flat, but always in such an inclined position that the edge of one slice should rest upon the next one, leaving under the edge so raised, a vacancy nearly as deep as the thickness of the furrow slice. This, it is contended, is advantageous by hastening decomposition, and by allowing water to pass freely off without injury to young plants. Other farmers maintain as strenuously that the furrow slice should in all cases be laid perfectly flat, or reversed in such a manner that a field after ploughing should be as level as before, the plough simply reversing the surface of the slice. In this, as in a majority of controverted points, our experience and observation lead us to conclude that both sides are partially wrong. We have found that if on lands strong and with a tenacious or impervious subsoil, which retained for some time what water fell upon it, the furrow slice was slightly lapped, so as to leave a space below, young plants suffered less from a wet season, or an undue accumulation of water than they would if the furrow slice was fully inverted, and the surface made smooth and even. On the contrary we have been led to believe that on a light soil, or one inclining to be dry or porous it is better to invert the surface completely, and by rolling, render the surface smooth, and its particles as compact as possible. A surface so treated will retain its moisture longer than if left in a state more loose and friable, and the conducting power will be increased by being brought more closely in contact. Let the farmer, then whose subsoil is impenetrable to water, lay his furrows as dipping as he pleases; the more space below, the better for him; but on a light porous soil, lay the surface flat, and make it as dense as it well can be. The benefit which compressing sandy soils confers is well understood in Norfolk, England, where the treading of the sheep in feeding the turnips in the field, is considered not the least beneficial part of the agriculture required for the production of wheat.

Nearly the same remarks may be applied to the other controverted point, viz: that which relates to the depth of ploughing. The propriety or impropriety of deep ploughing must be determined by the soil itself; by its condition, in reference to a supply of vegetable matter in the soil, and the depth to which it has been formerly ploughed. Where the stratum of fertile soil is thin, and the subsoil, no matter from what cause, incapable of promoting vegetation, it is bad policy to bring this infertile subsoil to the surface, as a stratum to which seeds are to germinate. And where the soil is permeable to the depth of twelve or eighteen inches, or as low as the plough can penetrate, and is filled with fertilizing materials, deposited by the processes of nature or by manure applied to the surface in cultivation, then the plough may run deep without fear of injury to the present crop, and the certainty of benefit to the future ones. We think the true method of rendering any soil deep and fertile, is to plough no deeper and bring up no more of the infertile earth at a time to the surface, than can be thoroughly corrected by manures, to be incorporated with it, and thus made friable and productive. At each successive ploughing, if this course is followed, the soil will be gradually deepened and rendered productive to any desired depth. By pursuing this course of manuring and ploughing, Judge Powell rendered his soils fertile to the depth of fourteen inches, and where the roots of plants have this depth of good earth to range in and seek their food, the farmer can hardly fail of securing first rate crops. Every part of a soil so prepared, is fit for the germination of seeds to the lowest depth to which the plough can reach; and the more thorough the ploughing is given the greater will be the surface exposed to the benefits of aration, of the ameliorating influences of the atmosphere. One of the greatest differences between the old and the new husbandry, depends on this question of ploughing. In the old mode, the plough was used year after year to the same depth, and the manure applied with reference to the crop solely, while the improvement of the soil was wholly left out of sight. As a natural consequence, "there was no depth of soil," and when manure failed, the fertility of the land was gone, with scarcely a possibility of renovation under such a process. In the new husbandry, the permanent improvement of the soil, by gradual manuring and deepening, is kept steadily in view; and hence the accumulation and the use of manures has received additional importance. The garden is usually far the most fertile part of the farm, and this is brought about by the gradual incorporation of manures with the subsoil raised at each successive ploughing, until the requisite depth and fertility is gained. On lands long ploughed to a uniform depth, as they were under the old system, the pressure of the plough on the same surface, gradually formed an impenetrable strata, thus forming a fatal obstruction to the roots of plants, where it did not naturally exist. In England, on soils inclining to clay, and which have been under the plough occasionally, or almost perpetually for centuries, this impermeable pan is common, and one of the most decided advantages found to result from the subsoil plough, is the breaking up and demolition of this artificial construction to the spread and depth of the roots of plants. On the old cultivated fields of New England, the same difficulty exists more or less, and can be removed, and the soil rendered fertile by the same means so successful abroad.

The too frequent ploughing of land is not to be recommended in any case, and unless absolutely required to destroy foul weeds, it should receive no further moving than is requisite to fit it for a crop. The great mistake of Tull, was, that ploughing, or pulverisation would supersede the use of manuring. But experience shows, what indeed philosophy inculcates, that beyond a certain point, ploughing is injurious, and that, though essential benefits are derived to the soil from the action of atmospheric agents, manuring in some form, is indispensable to successful farming. It may be said that an application of manure should take On land that has been brought to a high state of fertility, the decomposition of the rich sward will usually prove a sufficient dressing for a single crop; but for a repetition or rotation of crops, manures cannot be withheld without a certain deterioration of the soil, and a probable lessening of the crop. Ploughing and manuring must go together, and without the combination, each will be found defective and incapable of producing such results as are certain to ensue when both separate processes are skillfully united. We are therefore disposed to consider every decided improvement in the plough as a sure indication of progress in agriculture; a proof that another step in the correction and dissipation of ancient error has been gained; and the way opened and the means provided for still further and more important advances.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Squeezing the Hand.—Squeezing the hand with some persons is entirely equivalent to a declaration of love; that is truly surprising. We must take hold of a lady's hand as we should a hot potatoe; afraid to give it a squeeze lest we should burn our fingers. Very fine, truly! Now it was our ancient custom to squeeze every hand we got in our clutches, especially a fair one; and the ladies may rest assured of this, that a man who will not squeeze their hand when he gets hold of it, does not deserve to have such a hand in his possession; and that he has a heart one thousand time smaller than the eye of a cambric needle.

Though Lord Byron had a great aversion, and with reason, for his own countrymen, he always received them with civility when they presented themselves with proper introduction—a simple request, however, on the part of an American, was sufficient to ensure a welcome. The reasons for giving the same, he states as follows:—"I comply with such requests, firstly, because I respect a people who acquired their freedom by their firmness without excess; and secondly, because these transatlantic visits, 'few and far between,' make me feel as if talking with posterity from the other side of the Styx."

The World's Fleets.—The total naval force now congregated in the Mediterranean, says the New York Sun amounts to two hundred and sixty-five vessels—probably the largest naval collection ever known. Of these, France owns twenty sail of the line, ten frigates, and twenty smaller vessels, including steamers; England sixteen sail of the line, four frigates, and twenty smaller vessels; Russia ten sail of the line, and eleven frigates, corvettes, and brigs; Austria two sail of the line, and five smaller vessels; Egypt fourteen sail of the line, and forty smaller vessels; Turkey three sail of the line, and ten frigates, corvettes, &c.; Sardinia four frigates corvettes, and brigs; *United States one ship of the line, one frigate, and one corvette.*—*Norwick Aurora.*

"As to honor, I will trust no man's honor in affairs of barter. I will tell you why; a state of place every time land is either ploughed or cropped. bargain is Cobb's state of nature—a state of war. It is so with all men. If I come to a friend and say, 'Friend,' lend me five hundred pounds,' he either does it, or says that he can't or won't; but if I come to another and say, 'Friend, I have an excellent house, or horse, or carriage, honestly worth a thousand pounds, you shall have them for five hundred,' what does he say? Why, he looks at them, he *hums* and *haws*—he *humbugs*, if he can, to get a bargain as cheaply as he can, because it is a bargain. This is in the blood and bone of mankind; and the same man who would lend a man a thousand pounds without interest, would not buy of him a horse for half its value, if he could help it."

Friends.—"Let no man say he is abandoned by his friends in adversity. They throng around to condemn, advise and console, with their disapprobation of his course. They tell all that can be, might be, or has been said about him—shake their heads, exhort, deplore with tears in their eyes"—all from the purest motives—*of interest.*

Early Habits.—"Fate is an excellent, but most expensive schoolmaster. In all cases I would rather trust to the reason of a human tutor. Fate, for whose wisdom I entertain all imaginable reverence, often finds in Chance, by which it works, an instrument not over manageable. Suppose Fate had appointed any one to be a great painter, and it pleased Chance that he should pass his youth in sooty huts, in barns, and stables; do you think that such a man would ever be enabled to exalt himself to purity, to nobleness, to freedom of soul; The more keenly he may have seized on the impure in his youth, and tried in his own manner to ennoble it, the more powerful in the remainder of his life will it be revenged on him; because while he was endeavoring to conquer it, his whole being has become insensibly combined with it."

Criticism.—Gray says, "Even a bad verse is as good a thing, and perhaps better, than the best observation that ever was made upon it."

"What is passing in the heart of another, seldom escapes the observation of one who is a strict anatomist of his own."

"The *poetry* of religion I would not give up for all the wisest results that *philosophy* will ever arrive at."

"The Persian religion is said to be, next to christianity, the most exalted of all religions."

"John Evans," said the wife of a Welch Minister to her husband, "do you think we shall be known to each other in Heaven?" He replied, "to be sure we shall; do you think we shall be *greater fools* there than we are here?"

"THERE ARE DREAMS."

There are dreams—and oh how bright
To our weary eyes they seem!
How they sparkle to the light,
Though we know each but a dream.

There are dreams—we know not when—
O'er our senses how they steal,
Sparkling but to fade again—
Yet they bind the human will.

There are scenes that glow awhile,
By our senses ne'er forgot;
There are eyes whose witching smile
Ever tinge our future lot.

Though we bend not there the knee—
Though we breathe not there the vow,
Yet the heart's idolatry
Breathes a love we ne'er can know.

There are dreams—and oh how bright
To our weary eyes they seem!
How they sparkle to the sight,
Though we know each but a dream.

MELODY.

[BY C. F. HOFFMAN.

When the flowers of friendship or love have decayed,
In the heart that has trusted and once been betrayed,
No sunshine of kindness their bloom can restore,
For the verdure of feeling will quicken no more.

Hope cheated too often, when life's in its spring,
From the bosom that nursed it, forever takes wing!
And memory comes, as its promises fade,
To brood o'er the havoc that passion has made.

Life has dark secrets; and the hearts are few
That treasure not some sorrow from the world—
A sorrow silent, gloomy, and unknown,
Yet coloring the future from the past.
We see the eye subdued, the practised smile,
The word well weighed before it pass the lip,
And know not of the misery within;
Yet there it works incessantly, and fears
The time to come; for time is terrible,
Avenging and betraying.

From the United States Mail.

THOUGHTS ON WORDS, AS "SIGNS OF OUR IDEAS."

"Words," says the grammarian philosopher, "are signs of ideas." This is a postulate which I do not hesitate to assume, because I believe it to be a fact; yet like other postulates, it may be controverted. "I believe you,' said a lady to her friend, from whom she was receiving assurances of the truth of a circumstance which she herself had hitherto esteemed doubtful, "I believe you, because you say it, and because it is impossible." The conclusion to which I myself have arrived, after having for some time past, dwelt upon the peculiarity of the words, selected to express our ideas of things, is somewhat of the same kind.—Let us examine this seeming inconsistency.

A gay young fellow at table the other day, describing the excellent appetite of a friend on his return from a water excursion, said, "The way he walked into a pie, *was a caution.*"

"Words are signs of our ideas;" my old malady returned, and in an instant in my mind's eye, I beheld a pair of boots invading the circular precincts of a delicate pasty. Monstrous association! yet how could I help it? What the gentleman meant by observing that the manner was "a *caution*," I am sure I cannot imagine; I once thought I knew the meaning of the word, but its application in the above instance is, to me, perfectly obscure.

In conversation with a lady not long since, she informed me that she was happy in the possession of an "elegant cook!"

Again I must with humility acknowledge the obtuseness of my comprehension. "An elegant cook!" Is elegance a requisite in a professor of the culinary art? And again, in what does this elegance consist? Is it in the mind, in the person, in the dress, in the manner?

I have both heard and read of the excellence and good judgment, and skill, and what gourmands call *perfection* of the art of cooking, when practised by a thoroughly accomplished chef de cuisine; but I had yet to learn that he might be "elegant."

I begin to think that words are not always "signs of our ideas."

"There goes a superb load of cabbages," said a respectable citizen the other morning, stopping in the street to gaze, while he expressed his admiration. The cabbages were certainly fine, compact, well shaped, promising looking esculents as you will often see; but as to their being "superb!"

Neither would I be positively certain whether the term was applied to the size of the load, or the presumed superiority of the vegetable; so I pursued my way, rather mistified, repeating to myself, "words are signs of our ideas."

"What a *splendid* fish that is!" exclaimed on the self-same day a rotund, florid old gentleman, as he took his seat at dinner, affectionately eyeing a cod's head and shoulders which was placed before our hostess. Shade of Momus!

I can understand what is meant by a splendid equipage, or dress, or furniture, or decoration.—I can easily suppose a splendid woman, also, because she may excel in personal beauty and demeanor, and she may be richly adorned with jewels; but how can we realize the idea of a *splendid fish!*

A superb edifice is a fine object to look upon, for the idea of grandeur is associated with its lofty proportions. We may also say a pair of horses are superb, for the animal is essentially noble; but what are we to think of a *superb cabbage?*

"Words are signs of our ideas." I am perfectly convinced of it. But if such is the case, it is a solemn fact that our ideas have got, by some means or other in a state of "most admired disorder"—and we may be gay or sad, or wise or witty, to no manner of purpose; and, to make use for the nonce, of an old Scottish saying, every man goes about with a "bee in his bonnet."

"The fabric of our life is formed of necessity and chance; the reason of man takes its station between them, and may rule them both; it treats the necessary as the ground-work of his being, the accidental it can direct and guide, and employ for his own purposes; and only while this principle of reason stands firm and inexpugnable, does man deserve to be named the god of the lower world. But woe to him who, from his youth, has used himself to search in necessity for something of arbitrary will: to ascribe to chance a sort of reason, which is a matter of religion to obey! Is conduct like this, ought else than to renounce one's understanding, and give unrestricted scope to one's inclinations? We think it a kind of piety to move along without consideration; to let accidents that please us determine our conduct, and finally to bestow upon the results of such a vacillating life the name of providential guidance."

Spanish Character.—It was related by Count Oxenstern "that Adam once returned to the earth, and that Spain was the only spot he recognised." It is furthermore said that a Spanish shoemaker just at the close of the week, received a pair of shoes to be mended. He looked at his good wife and asked how much there was in the purse—"Sufficient to last till Monday, Piero." "Tell your master I can't mend those shoes till Monday."

"Indisputably, the firm believers in the Gospel have a great advantage over all others—for this simple reason, that if true, they will have their reward hereafter; and if there be no hereafter, they can be but with the infidel in his eternal sleep, having had the assistance of an exalted hope through life, without subsequent disappointment—since out of nothing, nothing can arise—not even sorrow."

Woman.—"The discursive faculty is rarely exercised by woman—but nevertheless, by the mere instinct of truth, they are often enabled at once to light upon the very conclusion to which man, through all the forms of reasoning, is, in the meantime, puzzling, and perhaps losing his way."

Present state of Professions.—"All professions are at present so ungentlemanly, by the conduct of those who follow them, that open robbery, is the only fair resource left to a man of any principle; it is even honest, in comparison, by being *undisguised.*"

A Gascon officer demanding his salary from the minister of war, maintained that he was in danger of dying with hunger. The minister, who saw that his visage was full and ruddy, told him that his face gave the lie to the statement. "Ah sir," said the Gascon, "don't trust that; *this face is not mine*—it belongs to my landlord, who has given me credit on it for a long time past."

Repartee.—An elderly gentleman travelling in a stage coach, was amused by the constant fire of words kept up by two ladies. One of them at last kindly enquired, if their conversation did not make his head ache—when he answered, with a great deal of *naivete*, "No madam, I have been *married twenty eight years.*

It is useful fact, which may not generally be known to our readers, that a handful or two of sulpher thrown on the fire when a chimney is burning out, will almost instantaneously extinguish the flames.

A man who had established a tippling house was about to erect his sign, and requested his neighbor's advice what inscription to put on it. The man replied, I advise you to write on it *Beggars made here.*

"It is with talents as with virtues; one must love them for their own sake or entirely renounce them; neither of them is acknowledged or rewarded, except when their possessor can practice them unseen, like a dangerous secret."

"The judgments of the understanding are properly of force but once, and that in the strictest cases, and become inaccurate in some degree when applied to any other."

"We should value the applauses of the public, only so far as we have previously sanctioned them ourselves."

"It is the property of crime to extend its mischief over innocence, as it is of virtue to extend its blessings over many that deserves them not; while frequently the author of the one or of the other is not punished or rewarded at all."

"A man's poetry is a distinct faculty, or soul, and has no more to do with the every-day individual than the inspiration with the Pythoness when removed from her tripod."

Byron said "he would rather have a nod from an American than a snuff box from an Emperor." This was certainly a compliment, since his interest in the struggles of Greece shows he was fond of *rap-pee,*

The Motto of the Aspiring.—"What signifies self, if a single spark of that which would be worthy of the past can be bequeathed unquenchedly to the future."

"I have always found the English *baser* in some things than any other nation—for instance, in *gratitude,*—perhaps because they are prouder; and proud people hate obligations."

Qualified Abuse.—"I wish to know, sir, if you called me an ass."

"Yes, sir, but I qualified it."

"Aha! sir, you qualified it, did you? The better for you, sir; and pray how did you qualify it?"

"I said you were an ass, sir, all but the ears."

Dogs.—It has been estimated that there are two millions in the United States. How much does it cost to feed them?

"A person of slender but correct understanding may produce more agreeable effect on others, than a perplexed and unpurified genius."

"The fear of want, makes man greedy and ravenous. Pride makes him glory in pomp."

A Hint.—Every word true.—No man is ever satisfied with another man's reading a newspaper to him; but the moment it is laid down he takes it up and reads it over again.

Absence of Mind.—The Arkansas Gazette says: "A friend of ours, one who has known us for many years, actually asked us the other day to '*change a hundred dollar note?*'"

"I think I have heard of you before, sir."

"Very probable, sir. My name is Brown."

"O bless your soul, yes, I've heard of fifty of you."

POLITICAL.

From the Globe.

"Here we go up, up, up,
And here we go down, down, down, O;
Here we go backwards and forwards,
And here we go round, round, round, O."

Ancient Tippecanoe Song.

"Every thing will go up under General HARRISON's Administration," was the prophecy of the inspired writers who predicted the exaltation of General HARRISON to the Presidency. But prophets, they say, have no honor in their own country—probably because their predictions are so seldom accomplished. The responses of one of the ancient oracles—we believe it was the wooden block of DODONA, the priestesses of which, according to DIODORUS SICULUS, were bribed by LYSANDER—were always interpreted by contraries; and, if we follow this rule with the predictions of the Harrisonian prophets, we shall find them in rapid progress of fulfilment.

Instead of going up, every thing is going down. The Banks are every day falling; the stocks are going down; the prices of all our domestic products are going down; and the vaulting anticipations of the speculating gentry who looked forward to the glories of another credit system, are gradually approximating to zero. In short, the Harrisonian humbug, instead of "going up," is reversed by every thing going down, except the Harrisonians themselves, who are already beginning to "kick the beam." They groan—

"Here we go up, up, up,
Here we go down, down, down, O!"

From the Globe.

THE SPOILS PARTY.

The National Intelligencer has a melancholy account of the spoils seekers who have recently invaded the city. It seems that the crowd of devotees who came to do honor to the President, became so rabid, that they began to prey on each other.

"We regret (says the official) to have occasion to state that a great number of persons visiting the metropolis to witness the inauguration, as well as our citizens, have become victims to the predatory skill of the light fingered gentry. It would be easy for us to publish a long list of sufferers, but this would probably be of no use, and might hurt the feelings of some of those who are still amongst us, bewailing their respective losses of purses, pocket books, wallets, notes, papers, and money, and who are yet without the means, and some of them undoubtedly are, of paying their expenses here or back again to their homes and families."

This is very unlucky. To come so far for rich spoils, and to be obliged to leave "*without the means of paying their expenses*," must be perplexing. When the Editors were in trouble about paying their expenses, they always applied to the "Great Regulator" of such inconveniences. But alack! the Great Regulator has has had its own pockets picked by its friends, and has not wherewithal now to repair such losses.

It seems that this spoils-taking party pursued their business in the very presence of the spoils hating President. Hear the official:

"It may suffice to say what we know to be fact, that, on the evening of the 4th March and the following day, one magistrate alone in the Third Ward of the city was called upon by not less than fourteen persons, passengers and others living in the vicinity of Washington, who had their pockets picked either at *the President's House*, on Pennsylvania avenue, or in the yard of the Capitol during the *ceremonies of the inauguration*. Of the numerous pick pockets who were carrying on their sinful operations last Thursday at the President's House two only, whose names are *George Wilson* and *John Andrews*, were caught in the very act of picking the pocketbooks of the unwary."

What impious depredators, to profane the White House, and the ceremonies of the inauguration, by applying the *pipe laying* system to the pockets of their friends, as they once did to the ballot boxes! They must be some of the GLENTWORTH gang.

The National Intelligencer gives notice that there are several of these worthies still here, hankering for the "spoils." It says:

"It may not be amiss to add, that although no doubt most of the pick pockets have left this city before now, with the *spoils* of the day, there is reason to believe there are yet several yet left among us who are watching for opportunities to prey upon the unsuspecting and the unwary."

We hope that none of these spoils hunters will get an office.

THE NEW POST MASTER GENERAL

We have heretofore declared that Francis Granger was with Slade, Giddings & Company, on the question of Abolition, and that his appointment to the office of Postmaster General was well calculated to excite the most serious alarm in the South. We have published documentary evidence sufficient, we think, to satisfy all, except those who are determined not to be convinced, of his hostility to the rights of the slaveholder, and of his association with the very worst of the Abolitionists in his native State. The Enquirer promises to give some still stronger proofs to the public in a few days, obtained from the District which Mr. Granger lately represented. Meanwhile we give, the following additional evidence which certainly, ought to weigh *something* with the Whigs of Virginia.

It will be recollected that Mr. Granger was a candidate for Vice President in 1836, on the Harrison ticket. In that contest there was no choice of Vice President by the People, and the election consequently devolved upon the Senate. JUDGE WHITE was then a member of that body, and refused to vote for Granger, notwithstanding he (Granger) was the only whig candidate whose name was brought before the Senate.

We learn from the Knoxville Argus that, in a letter published in the Knoxville Register of 22d February, 1837, Judge White gave the subjoined explanation of his course:

"With Mr. Granger's sentiment on the subject of the POWERS OF CONGRESS IN RELATION TO SLAVERY, I was not, at any time, sufficiently acquainted, to feel assured that his opinions on that delicate and important subject accorded with those of my constituents, or myself. I, THEREFORE, WAS UNWILLING TO VOTE FOR HIM."

Such was the emphatic language of Hugh L. White, one of the Whig candidates for the Presidency, in 1836. He had known Mr. Granger in Congress for many years, and yet "was unwilling to vote for him," because he had no assurance that Mr. G.'s opinions on "the delicate and important subject" of slavery accorded with those of the people of Tennessee or his own. Surely the Judge would not have withheld his support from the candidate of his party, if he had not *known* that there were insuperable objections to him, especially when, with little or no trouble, he might have become sufficiently acquainted with his sentiments, by personal application to Mr. Granger himself. The Knoxville Register, then as now, an organ of the Whig party in Tennessee, justified and defended Judge White's course, in the following manner:

"It has been said and WITHOUT CONTRADICTION WE BELIEVE, that Mr. Granger believes that Congress has power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, against which Judge White entertains, and has expressed a directly contrary sentiment. He, of course could not vote for him, without a culpable disregard of this important objection." And yet this man, for whom Judge White could not vote "without a culpable disregard of an important objection," is now Gen. Harrison's Postmaster General! He, whose opinions on the "delicate and important subject of Abolition," were then admitted to be unsound by the Judge and his Tennessee friends, has been placed in an office which, above all others, should be filled by one "not only pure, but above suspicion." With an Abolition Postmaster General, has not the South the strongest reasons to apprehend the circulation of incendiary documents through the mails?—*Lynchburg Republican.*

From the North Carolina Standard.

Extract of a letter from a Correspondent at Washington City, dated February 28, 1841.

"As was expected, Gen. Harrison is a mere cypher, and it is now understood that the coming Administration will be controlled and directed by Webster and Clay; mainly, however, by Clay. Already, while the old man is being amused and flattered by idle ceremonies, the leaders have decided on the course of the new administration, and have selected those who are to be rewarded with office. Some of the measures that have been proposed with a view of committing the administration in advance, have met with decided reprobation from a portion of the Whig party. Among these is Mr. Wise, and some four or five others of the Virginia Whigs. They are out boldly against distribution, National debt, Extra Session, and the most of them against a United States Bank. I should also add, they are violent against the scheme of a new Tariff. This schism, so soon begun, and so formidable in its character, has alarmed Mr. Clay, and he has made use of every effort in his power to stop it; but he can no more stop it, than he can arrest the current of the Potomac River. Wise, with all his violence, is decidedly honest and patriotic, and will never consent to see the interest of the South sacrificed; and unless he will do this, he must quit the men now in power; for they are bent on measures that bring back on us a worst state of things than we ever yet have experienced.

With a view of arresting the progress of this schism, begun even before the Whigs have become installed in power, Mr. Clay has decided on making a bold move on the South—it is one that will, however, produce a much greater sensation at the North than at the South. The move to which I allude is nothing more nor less than for Harrison to come out against the Abolitionists in his *Inaugural* Address. Mr. Clay has no hope of getting the North, and, therefore, he cannot render his situation any worse there by this move; but he may strengthen himself in the South by it. You may, therefore, expect to see in Harrison's Inaugural an open denunciation of the Fanatics. In conversation with a Democrat a few days ago, he remarked, "that some people supposed he was coming out for the Abolitionists, but this was a mistake, for he intended in his Inaugural to give them hell." We should all heartily rejoice at this, though we may not approve of the motives at the bottom of it. Without doubt, Mr. Clay thinks the move will give his other schemes popularity in the South; such as an increase of the Tariff; the creation of a National debt; a new Bank;—Distribution, &c., &c. No one need doubt that all these measures are contemplated by the Federal leaders in Congress. As to the increase of the Tariff, the leaders keep behind the curtains yet, but they push on their small forces, such as Stanly, Rayner, and others. You, no doubt, have heard that these two members from North Carolina made strong demonstrations in favor of a Tariff, though it is now said both of them have considerably modified their first views, and will not put in print what they uttered in the House.

You have no idea of the horde of office seekers that are here. Why there must be at least ten applicants for every office in the nation. It is said that sixteen of the Whig members of Congress from New York are applicants for office, and at least sixteen hundred Whig patriots from the City of New York are waiting with open mouths and hungry bellies to catch a few crumbs of office.

I was much astonished to find how little Mr. Badger the new Secretary of the Navy is known. For a while, it was extensively believed that the new Secretary was Mr. *Bela Badger* of Philadelphia, the famous *pipe layer* in the case of Naylor and Ingersol. I have heard it said they are cousins, though I am not sure this is so. Rest assured, Mr. Badger has a rough sea before him; if he escapes being wrecked, for four years, he will be more lucky than many now suppose.

The Cost of Paper Money.—The late report of the Secretary of the Treasury, on the subject of the currency generally, and of banks and banking in particular, deserves to take high rank among the very useful statistical papers which have recently emanated from that department of the Government. The convenience of paper money is the great argument of its advocates, and it is admitted by all; but whether those who urge this argument, or those who concede it, are aware of the great cost of this more *convenient* medium, we much doubt. The conclusion to which the report comes on this point, after a close investigation of the best data, is, that the amount paid by the country to the banks during the last ten years for the use of their agency and their notes after deducting six per cent interest for the use of bank capital and the reasonable expenses of managing the banks, is computed at $94.000,000; being an annual sum of $9,400.000. Of the aggregate losses sustained by the community since 17-9, Mr. Woodbury computes that there must have happened within the last ten years, an amount of $200,000,000; which is at the annual rates of $20.000,000. Without including the losses sustained by depreciation of bank paper or fluctuations in the currency of the country, we leave it for the reader to answer whether the *convenience* of paper promises does not cost more than it is worth, when the same convenience, *or*, at least, all the conveniences of paper, could be secured and enjoyed without such losses, by a strictly and truly convertible currency. Such an one, however, can never long exist in any country where the representative and the material upon which it is based are both used at the same time.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

CONVENIENCE OF BANK NOTES.

The great argument of the paper-mongers, is the convenience of bank notes to travellers, and merchants making remittances. This may be exemplified in the adventure of a little Frenchman, which we remember to have seen many years ago in a pleasant story, now out of print and forgotten.

He came, if we recollect aright, from Havana, with a bag of doubloons, which he deposited in a Bank at Savannah, and was advised, for "convenience sake," to exchange them for bank notes, in order that he might not be incommoded by the weight of his gold. He travelled North by land, his object being to see the country; and the first time he had occasion to disburse his notes, was a little surprised to find they had depreciated two or three per cent. The further he went, the greater the depreciation, until his surprise became astonishment, and his astonishment dismay. At New York, the depreciation was from twenty five to thirty per cent., and at Boston they would not take his money at all. "Sacre," exclaimed the little Frenchman, "vat! you call dis 'convenience?' Diable!, it has turned all my doubloons into one dam good-for-notting shin-plasters." Complaining to a friend, he was advised to travel back again, when the tables would be turned, and he might recover all the premiums he had paid. "Sacre bleu!" cried the little Frenchman, in a rage; "I travel back again? Diable! Where will I get the money to begin with, eh? I shall go home as fast as I can." So he took shipping for Havana, and was ever afterwards observed to fall into a great passion when any body mentioned the word "convenience."—*Globe.*

British Calculations.—The St. Joh's (N. B.) Courier of Feb. 27, says:

"We insert to-day a report of a committee of the United States Congress on the subject of the destruction of the steamer Caroline. It is a document calculated to do much mischief at the present time; but *the opinion of the friends of President Harrison, who takes the reins of Government at Washington on Thursday next, the fourth of March, are so opposed to the mischievous spirit displayed in the report that we are justified in anticipating from them a different line of policy from that pursued by President Van Buren and his friends.*"

It will be seen from this, that the unquestionable rights our country, asserted in Mr. PICKEN's report, are to be surrendered! The new Administration (according to the British press) will hold "a different line of policy from that pursued by President VAN BUREN and his friends!"—*Globe.*

PRESIDENT HARRISON'S INAUGURAL.

We present our readers to day with extracts from several journals showing the opinions, of their conductors, of the Inaugural Address. The "*Courrier des Etats Unis,*" which styles itself "the organ of the French-American people," after a masterly criticism of the Inaugural, in a previous number, which we shall copy to morrow, says in its number of the 9th instant: "We revert to this document because the words of a man called to direct a great empire for four successive years, are not without interest or importance; and moreover, there are in the creed of Gen. Harrison *new principles*, which deserve to be weighed with some attention. It is, indeed, a novel spectacle, that a man who, elevated by the confidence of his fellow citizens to the honor of taking the helm of State, seeks, not to aggrandize his post, but to undervalue it; and commences his functions by detracting from himself and from the Constitution, of which he is the High Priest, and by which he is what he is.—The Constitution, says General Harrison, has granted to the President, the power of being re-elected for a second term of four years, this is a dangerous privilege, and it will be well to revoke it—I will not avail myself of it The Constitution confers on the President a *veto* power, which gives to a single man in certain cases, the power of opposing the general will, and of holding it legally in check; for myself, I wish for the most part, to renounce this right, which I shall never use but on extraordinary occasions, for instance, when there shall have been a violation of the constitutional compact by *Congress*. In short, he tells the people you have clothed me with a power commensurate with the written law, but for myself I find this power is too great, and I shall only use *certain* of my prerogatives, believing that the *Constitution is wrong* in assigning others to me.

"This is an action which the new President has brought against the Constitution in his Inaugural Address. It is true, that on his part, this action is marked by rare disinterestedness, since he pleads against himself. It is true, that there is in the words of the old General an admirable patriotic sentiment of self denial We perceive, in reading it, that it is the discourse of an ancient flint Republican; of a good old man who wishes to devote himself to his place, and not to farm it out to the advancement of his ambition; of an innocent and simple man who finds himself already so honored by being placed on the chariot box of state, that he is ashamed to see that the whip and reins have been put into his hands, and says: Fie, gentlemen; I take this whip! it is fit only for a tyrant in presence of his *subjects! You* to be guided by these reins, you, free *citizens!* I am your servant, and not your master; away, gentlemen! you have your two houses of Congress they are an excellent legislative team, which alone can conduct the car of state. You have, it is true, placed me at their head; but the best thing I can do is to let them do all. The Constitution gives me the right to lead them, and if need be, to stop them short; but this is an abuse, and as a truly Republican President, as I mean to be, I will not lead them at all. The greatest liberty which I shall take to arrest them when they are evidently taken with the staggers, and I see them bolting from the legal road, and popping into a ditch. Such is the creed of General Harrison. He has canvassed for the Presidential sceptre, but it was to cast it to the earth; he has sought to mount the throne of the *White House*, but it was to level and demolish it. This conscientous humility, this ambition, *in the leg*, which *aspires* to *descend*, who reduces his office to *his* level instead of elevating himself to the level of his office, will it be advantageous to the country? We think not."

From the Pennsylvanian.

The United States Gazette is more adroit than its colleagues. The Inaugural Address is a painful and annoying subject to the whole corps of Harrisonian journalists, and they do not know exactly what to do in the premises. Some of them shut their eyes and open their mouths, swallowing and praising desperately, while their contortions of visage contrast ludicrously enough with their words. Others, like our cotemporary of the North American, qualify their commendation, calling the document "simple and unostentatious," but somewhat "too classic and ambitious," which, we take it, is rather a contradictory sort of criticism. The United States Gazette, however, sidles up to the matter, and gives its readers reason to infer that the Address is a prodigious effort of mind, because, as it alleges, the Democratic journals attribute the authorship to Mr. Webster! This is the *ne plus ultra* of non-committal puffery, an art more studied by the press than the public generally are aware of. The Gazette, it will be seen, does not compromise its own individual taste or judgment, while leaving the impression that the document in question is worthy of Daniel Webster. We must take the liberty of interfering a little here, even if it should somewhat spoil the indirect praise to which we have alluded. It is not the opinion, by any means, of the Democratic or "Opposition" press that Mr. Webster wrote the Inaugural Address. Those prints would not do that distinguished Federalist such harsh injustice. None of his productions, except his sublime effort at Patchogue, bears any resemblance to it. It is true that one Democratic journal spoke of the paper read by Gen. Harrison at the Inauguration as "Websterian," referring chiefly, we presume, to certain doctrines contained in it; but whether the remark was limited to those points, or whether it was intended to apply to the whole document, does not affect the point under discussion. The Democratic press at large attributes the Inaugural, with all its beauties, to Gen. Harrison himself. The glory is his alone—no member of the Cabinet could possibly have achieved such a composition. It was, most undoubtedly, written at North Bend, and though it may have received certain modifications in Washington, we are much inclined to think otherwise. The new Cabinet would scarcely have ventured to risk their places, before confirmation, by being critical, or else the Romans, the Scythians and the Scandinavians—the "delusion," the apology for being on both sides of questions, together with the Curtii and Decii, would have been tumbled out of doors. The style and construction of the whole thing are original—"Tip" all over. The Inaugural may be "Websterian" in doctrine, especially in its efforts to emulate the English practice of government, by rendering the Executive an irresponsible paper-signing machine, to do whatever his ministers and the legislative power may think fit—it may be "Websterian," in professing great fondness for the Constitution, yet assailing it at every turn, and demanding that every sanction d violation of that instrument shall be established precedent, and form part of the Constitution itself—there may be other coincidences of false precept and latitudinarianism, but these are peculiarities of the school—"Websterian," inasmuch as the secretary of State is their champion, but grafted on the mind of Harrison, and given out as his own thought. The Inaugural Address is decidedly his—the stump orations of last summer are decisive as to that, and the General "takes the responsibility." Had Webster or Clay written it, what would the world do for amusement in these dull times?

The Inaugural makes the President divest the Executive branch of the Government of its most important functions, and escape from a specific responsibility lodged in the Executive only. *Congress* must provide for the general defence and common welfare; but this duty is not more imperative on the legislatives bodies than is the duty of recommending the measures for the accomplishment of those objects on the Executive. Usurpation, wherever it appears, should be resisted; but it will not be permitted by a jealous and free people, that the Executive shall be surrendered to the legislative will, either from the ambition of popular leaders or from imbecility or corruption in the Executive head. We do not mean to charge corruption upon President Harrison; but we must say that his intimation that he will neither recommend measures for legislative action nor apply the *veto* power in arrest of measures which shall have received legislative sanction, fills us with apprehension for the maintainance of that just equilibrium of the powers of the Government, and that severe and rightful responsibility which the Constitution designates, and its framers considered vital to the existence of the form of Government which had been established at such immense sacrifices of blood and treasure as the achievement of American Independence had cost. The people have elected Government according to their judgment of their true rights and interests; and, while the President may be as cautious as his opponents may desire him to be, not to usurp any Executive power—as his Inaugural broadly and grossly insinuates some of his predecessors have—they will not peaceably see him delivering over that power, either to subordinates, who have aided in placing it in his hands, or to the legislative bodies, to which it does not belong; and the assumption of it by either or any of whom is the worst and most rank, because the least controllable, of any usurpation the people used to dread.—*New York Standard.*

The Boston Post thinks the President still keeps to the hammocks—lies low, and keeps dark:

We expected the "frank old soldier" would quit the "everglade tactics" he practised during the campaign, when in the open field with victory on his brow, and freely disclose his future intentions—that no more committees would stand between him and his constituents—that he would have *something* for the *public eye*, and that on the fourth of March it would be unveiled. But, alas! the non committal policy has not a more practical devotee than our new President. On all the questions which have deeply agitated the United States for years past, he is as dumb as the logs in the Charles street cabin. A National Bank, the Tariff, Abolitionism, Internal Improvements, disputes with England, etc., are not alluded to at all, or if they are touched upon, in so indirect a manner as to give us no idea of what kind of action he intends to pursue in regard to them. He talks to us about Octavius, Antony, the elder Brutus, and the Curtii and Decii, when we want to know what he thinks of the conduct of Lords Melbourne and Palmerston; and instead of confining his thoughts to the "log cabins" of his own country, we find his imagination wandering through Gaul, Egypt, Lesser Asia, Scythia, and Scandinavia. We wished his opinions of our own institutions, and to know the reforms in them he deemed necessary, not a treatise upon the Government of ancient Greece, or the Helvetic Confederacy.

A Prediction.—We clip the following prediction from the Indiana Democrat, made before the receipt of the Inaugural Address:

"We expect in our next to give Mr. Webster's Inaugural for General Harrison. If Mr. Webster writes the address, it will doubtless be a well written paper. If Harrison writes it, we may expect to find some pedantic attempt at classic allusion. Greece or Rome, or some other ancient Governments, which are the *sine qua non* of every school strippling, will be alluded to. After showing off his classic lore, he will descend to something demagogical, to tickle and please those whom the Federalists denominate the "rag tag and bobtail" or log cabin men."

We copy the following article from the Salem Advocate, for the purpose of showing our readers the reasons why the Abolitionists supported Gen. Harrison, and the candidates of his party at the North. Verily, he has been placed in the Presidential Chair by deception and fraud, and he is now using deception to blind the people of the South. Francis Granger not an Abolitionist! As well may it be said that Arthur Tappan is no Abolitionist, or that Slade of Vermont is not one:—*North Carolinian.*

At the Convention of Abolitionists in Boston the other day, the Rev. Mr. Torry said—"The Abolitionists were inveigled into the support of Gen. Harrison, and the other candidates of that party, by false pretences, and now, in return for the Abolition support which was so universally afforded him, he comes out, even before he assumes his official character, to disclaim Abolitionism, not only for himself, but for the only member of his cabinet (Granger) who has heretofore been an Abolitionist! The members of the Democratic liberty party may take consolation from the fact that they are not the only men who were duped by specious promises."—*Salem Advocate.*

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY, N. C.:

Friday, March 26, 1841.

THE FALSE PROMISES.

The people should not forget the many pledges and flattering promises made during the last summer by the Federal Whig orators. They told us again and again that Mr. Van Buren was the sole cause of the "hard times," that he had made money scarce, and ruined the country, and it was only necessary to elect Harrison, to right every thing and bring about the most prosperous times. They promised continually and distinctly that as soon as it should be known that Harrison was elected, *confidence* would be restored—*property would increase in value*—and *prices would rise*. Under the "conclusion" of these promises, as the new President says, thousands of the people in the honesty of their hearts thought they would try the experiment;—they voted for Harrison to effect a "change," with the hope of speedily seeing the happy consequences. Well, Harrison was elected in the fall, nearly five months ago, the winter has passed away, spring has come, and now let us see if one single promise has been realized.

First, they said *confidence* would be restored. Has this been done? Look to the Banks—has confidence been restored there? Take for an example the Pennsylvania Banks;—on the 15th of January they resumed specie payments, and nobody having confidence in their solvency, or ability to sustain themselves, they were run upon, and in 17 days forced to suspend again. The United States Bank, the 'great regulator," as the Federalists have called it, resumed with the rest, but was soon drained, and has sunk never to rise again; it was found to be rotten and corrupt to the very core—an abomination to the land—an infamous swindling machine that, by its mismanagement and dishonesty, has brought ruin upon thousands of hapless victims. A general resumption in the South followed the movement of the Pennsylvania Banks, and an equally general suspension has followed their second movement. This is their present condition.

So far then as the Banks are concerned, we ask has Harrison's election effected a "change" for the better—has *confidence* been restored? Every honest man is obliged to answer *no*—that confidence has not been restored, but that there is less of it now than before the election.

We come then to the second promise:—that *property would rise in value*. We ask every candid man who reads this article, to pause in sober seriousness and answer whether his property will bring more now than it would have brought before Harrison was elected. Let him go out and look at the Sheriff's and constable sales that are taking place almost every day, and the answer is given. See property worth one hundred dollars knocked off at ten or twenty. See the poor "log cabin" man's only horse sacrificed for a few dollars, and his household furniture for a few shillings. Is this what the Harrison orators promised the people last summer? Is this the rise in property spoken of?

But we come to the third promise—that *prices of produce would rise*. And we desire to know what has risen in price? Is it cotton, or corn, or wheat, or flour, or horses, or cattle? Where are these high prices to be obtained? What is it that brings them? *What* brings a better price now than before Harrison was elected? We call upon the coon skin orators to tell the people, that they may profit by it;—let them tell the Farmers of Rowan and Davie that they may take off what they have, and get the most for it, and save themselves and their friends from the ruin that is sweeping over the land in wild desolation.

No, the truth is, these men have grossly deceived the people—they elected their candidate by "delusion," and this the people now begin to see and feel. They promised "better times," and behold worse times have come upon us. If times *had* become better, it is certain they would have given all the credit to Harrison's election, and since they have become worse, may not we, with the same propriety and justice, charge that Harrison's election has made them so!

Then what have the people gained by all the log cabin shows, and hard cider guzzlings? Ah! *what* have they gained? Not even indulgence from the very men who were foremost in getting up the parades, and loudest in making promises. Who are now pressing them to the wall, and sacrificing their property without mercy or forbearance! The same men who clamored loudest for "change," and promised the most from it.

These are no party representations which can be doubted by the prejudiced—or disputed by the stubborn;—they are truths before the eyes of every man, Whig and Democrat. Such truths as the boldest demagogues in the ranks of the Harrison party dare not deny. They are the *first fruits* of Harrisonism, and being so, what must we expect in the full harvest time?

THE EXTRA SESSION.

The President has issued his Proclamation, which we copy below, requiring Congress to convene in May next. Immediately after the meeting of the last Congress, Mr. Clay took occasion, in his place in the Senate, to make *his* proclamation, to the same effect, excepting that the exact time was not designated. He declared that there must be an Extra Session, not only in advance of the President's Proclamation, but long before Harrison had reached Washington City, prior to his Inauguration. Since then it has been regarded as a settled point, although in consequence of the opposition of some of "the Republican portion of the Whig party" to the movement, doubts have been latterly entertained whether it would be carried out.—There certainly has been some hesitation on the subject, if Whig accounts are to be credited, but as was expected, Clay's influence has decided, and the Session is determined on.

The first question naturally occurring is—for what purpose has this extraordinary Session been called? We look to the Proclamation for an answer, but there is none there, no explanation except the indistinct assurance that "sundry important and weighty matters, principally growing out of the condition of the revenue and finances of the country appear" to call for it. What are these "important and weighty matters"—and why are they not designated?

The movement will be attended with immense expense to the country, and that too at a time when this same party are bemoaning the low state of the Treasury, and making professions of their desire for reform and economy:—special elections have to be held throughout the South for members to this special session, and yet it is not necessary to inform the people what they are called upon to elect members for, at an unusual time:—they are still expected to exercise a "generous confidence," as last summer, and seek to know nothing of the reasons or necessity for the call. But although the President does not think fit to assign any definite reasons in his Proclamation—his partisans in Congress during last session were less cautious. Mr. Clay first pronounced it necessary for a *repeal of the Sub Treasury law*; this was a poor pretext for a movement of such importance, but the declarations and conduct of himself and his partisan followers since, have shown the true reasons.—Their object is to force on us the burden of another Protective Tariff—*to establish a National Bank—to assume the State debts*, by adopting Mr. Clay's bribery distribution scheme—and to fix on the country another *National debt*, which according to the Federal creed, is a "National blessing." These are the intentions they dare not openly avow before the country, hence the lofty, brief, and indefinite assurance of the Proclamation, that "*sundry important and weighty matters* call for the consideration of Congress, &c." If so, why are the people not informed of them?—that in the early special election they may choose such men as will most faithfully carry out their will concerning these "important and weighty matters." Ah no, it is intended for another "delusion;"—the people are already beginning to see through the last one, and this extraordinary session is convened to push the elections in the South, and secure to Mr. Clay *and his* Federal Coadjutors a sufficient force in next Congress to carry out their ruinous schemes of a *Tariff—Bank—assumption of State debts*, &c.;—they are anxious to effect these elections now, before the Harrison excitement cools down, before the "Republican portion of the Whig party"—get their eyes opened and desert them;—they see that it is their only chance to obtain a majority even in the next Congress, so rapidly are the incoherent materials of their party falling to pieces.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas sundry important and weighty matters, principally growing out of the condition of the revenue and finances of the country, appear to me to call for the consideration of Congress at an earlier day than its next annual session, and thus form an extraordinary occasion, such as renders necessary, in my judgment, the convention of the two Houses as soon as may be practicable, I do, therefore, by this my Proclamation, convene the two Houses of Congress, to meet in the Capitol at the City of Washington, on the last Monday, being the thirty first day, of May next. And I require the respective Senators and Representatives then and there to assemble, in order to receive such information respecting the state of the Union as may be given to them, and to devise and adopt such measures as the good of the country may seem to them, in the exercise of their wisdom and discretion to require.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, and signed the same with my hand.

Done at the city of Washington, this seventeenth day of March, in the year of our [L. S.] Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, and of the Independence of the United States the sixty-fifth.

W. H. HARRISON.

By the President:

DANIEL WEBSTER,
Secretary of State.

The work of proscription begun.—The axe is already wielded and "off with his head" will soon be the order concerning every office holder who has dared heretofore to express his opinions as a freeman against Harrisonism. Nobody will be surprised, for Gen. Harrison's speeches to the contrary notwithstanding, what else is to be expected from Clay who openly threatened as much, and from the authors and approvers of the "*gag law?*"

The work was begun at Washington the day after the Inauguration by dismissing *Dr. Martin*, Chief Clerk in the State Department, to make room for a son of Mr. Webster the Secretary.

The next blow fell on *Mr. Gooch* the Post master at Richmond, Virginia, who was removed and his place bestowed on a partisan of the administration greatly to the dissatisfaction of the citizens, it is said, who desired the appointment of another man. This, however, was a matter of no moment to the appointing power probably. The work may be partially stayed now, but after the elections, look to see the axe swing broadly and sweepingly.

☞ It is stated that 15,000 men, Infantry and Dragoons, the very *elite* of the British army, are now stationed in the Canada's.

We observe the nomination of the Hon. *J. R. J. Daniel* late Attorney General of the State, as the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Halifax District, in place of Mr. Bynum, declined. *W. W. Cherry*, Esq., of Bertie county is the Federal candidate.

LOSSES BY BANKS.

The Bank party of the country composed of the capitalists and monied men are in the habit of meeting all objections to their chartered monopolies with the plea of the great "convenience" in currency and exchange which they afford to the community, a *convenience* for which they seem to consider the people so heavily indebted, and really obligated, as to leave them no right to complain of the manifold abuses of the system.—Those who are not aware of the enormous tax paid to the Bank men for this convenience—that is for the privilege of receiving their "promises to pay" instead of coin, in exchange and barter, are very apt to admit the force of the plea, and consider the people exceedingly indebted for the obligation, but an examination of authenticated facts is sufficient to show all who will open their eyes to see, the astonishing extent to which legalized robbery has, for 50 years past, been practised on the people of this essentially Bank ridden country, by these public benefactors, as they would fain have us consider them.

By a statement of Mr. Woodbury late Secretary of the Treasury, made to Congress last session, we are placed in possession of valuable facts and information relating to the operation of the Banking system, that are really astounding in their developements. The losses which have been sustained by the people for the last fifty years, since 1789, is estimated by Mr. Woodbury, from careful investigation, and actual data, to amount to the immense sum of $365,454,497:—*three hundred and sixty five millions, four hundred and fifty four thousand, four hundred and ninety seven dollars!* for the *convenience* of paper money, and Bank facilities.

This estimate comprehends only the immediate and direct losses of the people, from broken Banks, depreciation in notes, suspensions, &c.;—there are many, very many evils besides, moral and political, which no man can compute, but which this country is now groaning under. The report estimates, that of the whole loss sustained by the people, from Banks, since 1789, as mentioned above, the immense sum of $200,000,000;—*two hundred millions of dollars*, has been suffered in *the last ten years!* which is equal to an annual loss of *twenty millions!* An amount far above the average annual expenditures of Government. During the same period, of ten years, it is computed that the country has paid the Banks, for the use of their notes, over and above the usual interest of six per cent, a tax of *ninety four millions of dollars!*—or *nine millions, four hundred thousand dollars annually.*

These are some of the costs which the people have to pay for the privilege of using Bank paper promises, redeemable at the pleasure of rich monied associations. The tax is like the Tariff burden, an indirect one, but none the less a tax than if it was levied on an assessment of every man's property, yet when the Democratic party object to it, when they complain of its injustice and robbery, and go for reforming the *abuses* of the system, the Bank men raise a panic-cry, and denounce them as loco-foco's and disorganizers, because they are unwilling to see the country thus taxed to add to the profits of overgrown capitalists and exclusive monopolies;—because they require from the Banks, the honest discharge of their "promises to pay," and protest against the swindling practice of issuing thousands of paper dollars for the hundreds of specie in their vaults, and then when the country is flooded with spurious trash, and they are unable to redeem it, closing their doors—"suspending" payment of their liabilities, and finally going down with a crash, as the United States Bank, and many hundred others have done, leaving the people who hold the paper promises, losers by millions.

These things have been, but the time for legalized robbery under the name of Banking, has passed by. The long plundered people of this country are beginning to see the game which has been played to tax and fleece them—the day of retribution is near at hand.

The New York Sun has the following good hit at the United States Bank:

Obituary Extraordinary.—Died, on Wednesday last, the Bank of the United States, in the 25th year of her age. She has been in a declining state for several years, and was advised by the celebrated Dr. Jackson to withdraw to retirement, but being of an active disposition, and influenced by Dr. Biddle, was induced to practice extreme exercise, whereby she injured herself in attempting to lift a great quantity of cotton, which induced an over circulation or too great an issue. *Drafts* were applied in rapid succession; but, alas! like contrary poisons, calculated to keep the body alive, they proved too much for her *weak State*, and without a groan she ceased to exist. Her loss will be deeply felt, especially by a few *editors*, who partook largely of her bounty. She took a conspicuous part in the revulsion of '25 and '36, and assisted greatly in the rise of *real* and *unreal* estate to the remotest parts of the Union. May she rest in peace forever.

More of Congressional dignity and decency.—We had hoped that the disgraceful scenes which have lowered the character of Congress in the eyes of the country and the world, would be at least confined to the House of Representatives. Nothing of rowdyism occurring there would now excite surprise, but it seems the Senate too, has become an arena for bullyism and bravado. Several proceedings, in that heretofore dignified body, which occurred immediately before and since the 4th of March, were of a character alike outrageous and shameful. Of the latter, besides a touch of the ridiculous in the end, was a late difficulty between Mr. *Clay* of Kentucky, and Mr. *King* of Alabama. In the debate on the proposition to annul the appointment of Printers to the Senate made by the late Congress, Mr. Clay in the course of remarks on the resolution, took occasion to assail the editor of the Globe, in his usual virulent and abusive style—Mr King of Alabama took up the gauntlet for the editor, and declared him as unexceptionable and honorable as Mr. Clay or any other Senator, in private character. Mr Clay rose in a fury, and pronounced the comparison of the Alabama Senator, "false, calumnious, and cowardly." Mr. King said he had no reply to make to this, but was observed to use his pen in such manner and for such length of time as to induce a belief that he was about proposing "coffee and pistols for two," which seems to have been the fact;—he sent a challenge to Mr. Clay by Dr. Linn of Missouri.—Here, however, was an end of the dangerous part of the affair, Mr. Clay's friends entirely from a regard for what they called "that valuable public property his life," thought it best to put a stop to the matter, and accordingly the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate, had Mr. King arrested and bound over in the sum of $5,000 to keep the peace. Subsequently at the "intercession" of Mr. Preston, who occupies the place of a Senator from South Carolina, the difficulty was satisfactorily explained away:—Mr. Clay had great respect for Mr King, and presumed he intended no personal disrespect to him in pronouncing the editor of the Globe as good as Mr. Clay, and therefore withdrew the offensive expression applied to Mr. King:—Mr King would say since the insult had been retracted, that he did not intend any personal disrespect to Mr. Clay, but merely to say that the editor of the Globe was as he had declared him, (that is, as much of a gentleman, as Mr. Clay, or any body else.) It is probable that this lesson will learn Mr. Clay to re-train his disposition to indulge in insolence and bullyism, when under what he considers the protection of privilege.

THE INAUGURAL.

The official organ of the new Administration and the Federal presses generally, are lavish and even adulatory in their praise of President Harrison's Inaugural, as one of the most original (this we grant, it is Harrison throughout) plain, classical, (save the mark!) and satisfactory state papers ever written. They content themselves however, with telling their readers that it is so, leaving them to discover the satisfactory parts as they best may. The following pertinent and pointed questions are propounded by the *New York Standard* to any of the party prints. We should, like the Standard, be exceedingly pleased to have them answered:

"*The Inaugural Address.*—The Federal papers say that a perusal of the Inaugural Address of President Harrison will satisfy the reader that there is no concealment of his principles. We should be pleased to have pointed out the opinions of the President on the following subjects, viz:

Is he, or is he not, in favor of a *National Bank?*

Is he, or is he not, in favor of a *distribution* of the avails of the Public Lands?

Is he, or is he not, in favor of *Internal Improvements* by the General Government?

Is he, or is he not, in favor of a *high Protective Tariff?*

Is he, or is he not, in favor of an *assumption of State debts* by the General Government?

Is he, or is he not, in favor of a *National Debt?*

What are his views concerning the *Public Lands?*

What are his views of the *Independent Treasury*—and where, and how would he keep the public money?"

VIRGINIA AND NEW YORK.

The Legislature of Virginia have passed a "Bill to prevent Citizens of New York from carrying slaves out of the Commonwealth, and to prevent the escape of persons charged with the commission of any crime."

The law requires nothing more than an inspection of all New York vessels before leaving the ports of Virginia, and is to be and continue in force from the 1st of May next, with the proviso, that it may be suspended by the Governor until the end of the succeeding Legislature, "whenever he shall be officially informed that the Executive of New York shall have *bona fide* consented to comply with the demand of the Executive of this State for the surrender of Peter Johnson, Edward Smith, and Isaac Gausey as fugitives from justice" and that the law entitled "an act to extend the trial by jury" has been repealed.

This seems to us, at least, an exceedingly easy satisfaction on the part of Virginia, for the outrage on her sovereignty and law by the New York negro-stealers, and the New York Abolition Governor.

The Hon. *John Hill* of the Stokes District declines a re-election to Congress.

Office Beggars.—The number of these patriots swarming in Washington City like the locusts of Egypt, continued at the last accounts still undiminished. The President is said to be so greatly harrassed by their importunate applications, as to have become sensitively irritable in reference to them. He lately remarked that "he thought he was supported (for President) from the respect they had for him, but he now sees that it was all for *office*." The General has, it seems then, been under a "delusion," as well as some who supported him. We pity his troubles, for they must be grievous. It is like being pursued by a pack of hungry wolves.

☞ The following notice of the President's "classical" inaugural, is from the *New York Sun* an able *neutral* paper.

The Inaugural Address.—This document we laid before our readers yesterday. We have but little to say in regard to it, *except that we are disappointed in not finding in it the least indication of what is to be the specific course of policy of the new Administration.* It says not a word as to the proper means of restoring the currency to soundness—not a word for or against a National Bank—not a word for or against an Independent Treasury—not a word in reference to the Public Lands—not a word in relation to our difficulties with great Britain—not a word in relation to a General Bankrupt Law—and gives not a single intimation in regard to an Extra Session of Congress. In short, the address is five columns—at least three too many—of words, employed *in avowing the same general principles upon which every President has professed to act ever since the Government was established.* The principle is, that he will not serve a second term. Perhaps it was not proper to expect any thing more than generalities in an unofficial paper like an Inaugural Address. It would however, at the present time have quieted much anxiety had the President been more specific. Some parts of the paper are very well written; others are obscure and muddy in style. The *manner in which Roman Consuls and Emperors, Julius Cæsar and Mark Anthony, Octavius, Camillus, Scipio, Brutus, the Decii, the Curtii, Cromwell, Bolivar, Gaul, Scythia, Scandinavia, &c. &c. are made to figure, is in rather bad taste in a document like this.* Such an ambitious display might have been pardoned in a young candidate for collegiate honors on commencement day, but coming from a President of the United States on the occasion of taking the solemn oaths of office, at the ripe age of nearly three score and ten, it is less excusable.

The dead "monster."—The stock of the defunct United States Bank is down to 15, and no sales at that. It is now understood to be as dead as its worst enemies ever wished it to be, and like all fallen majesties is being kicked on all sides. But yesterday a thousand Federal editors were ready to shed their last drop of—ink (not blood) in its defence—now the "*great regulator*" lies low, and none so poor to do it reverence, but many an unkind cut has it received from former friends. This is the world's way.

The State of Indiana has been forced to levy a tax of 40 cents on every hundred dollars worth of real and personal property to pay the *interest* on her foreign debt.

"*No reduction of Wages*"—said the Harrison flags last summer. The wages of journeymen printers has been reduced in Cincinnatti from $10 to $8 a week, and the price of composition from 30 to 25 cents. These are Harrison times and Harrison prices.

The latest rumors concerning the case of the man *McLeod* imprisoned in New York, is that he will be able to prove an *alibi*. Some of the New York papers seem to be quite as much delighted at this prospect of getting out of the scrape, as McLeod could be himself.

TEXAS.

An Act has lately passed the Texian Congress to "exempt slaves in the possession or ownership of the *bona fide* master, heir or heirs, legatee or legatees, or any intestate or deceased person, from forced sale by virtue of any writ of *fend. ex. fi fa.* or execution of any kind." The Texian Congress might as well have given the law this title—"An Act to encourage the immigration of swindlers, and to secure them in the possession of all slave property which they may "run" from their creditors in the United States."

The Tariff duties on all articles except coffee, sugar, salt, and steel has been raised from 15 to 45 per cent. *ad valorem*, on these it remains at 15.

The amount due to the Government from defaulting officers—chiefly tax collectors, is estimated at $1,000,000 (Texas money we presume) a trifle, but nevertheless something for a beginning.

Gen. Sam'l. Houston has been announced as a candidate for the Presidency next term. His success is considered certain.

The army has been disbanded with the exception of a small force.

OGDEN HOFFMAN, *member of Congress*, has been appointed by the President, District Attorney for the Southern District of New York, in place of Mr. Butler resigned.

Governor of Tennessee.—The present incumbent Gov. *Jas. K. Polk* will be be the Democratic candidate for re-election.

Jas. C. Jones of Wilson County, has been nominated by a Convention as the Federal Whig candidate.

Election next summer.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Extract from the Minutes of the Presbytery of Concord.

At the stated sessions of the Presbytery of Concord, on the 11th instant, after the free conversation on the state of religion, the following Resolution was adopted, viz:

"Whereas it appears, from the statement made by the members of Presbytery, that the state of vital piety, within our bounds, is discouragingly, if not alarmingly, low;—therefore,

Resolved, That it be earnestly recommended to the Pastors and Churches under our care, to observe the Saturday before the first Sabbath in April next, as a day of special *fasting, humiliation*, and *prayer*;—that each Pastor be enjoined to preach a sermon on that day, inquiring into the causes and remedies of this state of things; and that the Ruling Elders of the churches be affectionately urged to co-operate diligently with the Pastors in special efforts to improve the state of religion within their respective bounds."

S. WILLIAMSON, Stated Clerk.

From the Correspondent of the Charleston Mercury.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLICAN,
Savannah, March 8.

The U. S. steamer *Beaufort*, is just in from Florida, bringing us the following interesting letter from one of our correspondents:

FLORIDA, March 4, 1841.

GENTLEMEN: Another flower is added to the wreath that decks the brow of our gallant, but abused little army in Florida. The battle of Orange Creek by Lieut. Albertis, fought day before yesterday, though a small one, is seldom surpassed in skill, brave and determined perseverance. While setting in the door of his tent at Fort Brooks, Lieut. A. heard the crack of Indian rifles, immediately succeeded by their yells, in the direction of Orange Creek Bridge. He mustered his men, and found that after leaving a small guard at the Fort, he should command but 23. With these he sallied forth, and by a hurried march soon came upon the savages in large numbers and poured upon them a shower of ball and buck shot. This caused the woods around to ring with their yells and brought upon him what was evidently the whole band of Aleck Tustenuggee, long known to number from 70 to 100 warriors. Lieut. A. and his men returned the "war whoop" with imitated Indian ferocity, and thus the battle raged for half an hour, when the Indians took to the hammock, leaving Lieut. A., as he supposed, master of the field—but it was a *ruse* to cut him off from the Fort, as the Indians, stretched across in his rear, soon attacked him with redoubled effort, but were again driven to the hammock, with considerable loss, as several were seen to fall and be carried off. By this time the ammunition was exhausted, and finding the Orderly Sergeant, a Corporal and 3 Privates severely wounded, Lieut. A. returned to the Fort. But he did not return to rest. He had not yet ascertained the cause of the first firing and alarm, and fearing for the fate of a small party sent by him that morning to Fort Russell, 5 miles off, for provisions, he put his wounded into the block house, and with 18 soldiers, again set out for the bridge, and passing the scene of his contest, soon came upon the dead body of Corporal Long, who had been "on pads" hunting. This accounted for the alarm. He then crossed the bridge and hastened through the creek hammock, upon the edge of which he again received the salutation of his friend Tustenuggee from both sides of the road. Here the force and attack of the enemy was tremendous—their yells hideous and terrific. Two men killed and one wounded, fell in their tracks, but the balance raised the war shout, and returning the fire with the utmost courage, three or four of the red skins were seen to fall, and those in front gave way before the little band of soldiers. The Indians now collected in the pine barrens and skirt of the hammock, but not being able to retain their position, were driven from tree to tree and from bush to bush for a mile and a half, when they gave it up and returned into the hammock. At one time, during this last attack, the Lieutenant much feared they would all be annihilated, but the cheering, the coolness and the bravery of the little band, was unlooked for by Tustenuggee's warriors.

This gallantry was worthy of a nobler field.—As an instance of the coolness here displayed, Private Lane, during the heat of the engagement, finding his gun missing fire, was seen to drop upon his knee, and taking out his screw driver removed the old flint, and inserting a new one, recommenced firing more to his satisfaction.

FORT HOLMES, E. F., March 3.

You are aware, I believe, that Gen. Armistead has 380 men, women and children, in at Tampa, who are to embark for Arkansas on or before the 10th inst. They are closely guarded night and day by a company of Infantry and half a company of Dragoons, so that they cannot escape. Two tried it, and were shot down and bayonetted—one killed instantly, and the other died from his wounds. If Gen. A. gets these indians off, as I have no doubt he will, it will be more than has been done for many a day. I approve most cordially of his plan and think if thoroughly seconded, would succeed better than any thus far tried; but I am still of the opinion, that both on the score of economy and humanity, a force of at least 20,000 men should be sent here. However, I think our services are likely soon to be exchanged for those which will "try men's souls." We cannot long keep out of a war with England and preserve our honor.—As much as I deprecate a war, (and unlike my friend Mr. Norvell, though a military, I do most sincerely "deprecate" one,) I would rather shed the last drop of my blood, than submit to the wrongs she has heaped upon us. Not only does she violently seize upon our Territory, invade us and murder our unoffending inhabitants, but attempt to dictate humanity to us in an affair that belongs to another nation. Does the blood of '76 run in our veins? Shall we then submit to what they fought for? Our wrongs are almost as great. But I have wandered from my subject which was to give you Florida news.

Yours, truly.

MARRIED,

In this County, on the 18th instant, by the Rev. Samuel Rothrock, Mr. HENRY A. WALTON to Miss ANN, daughter of Mr. Henry Trexler.

In this County, on the 18th instant, by the Rev. Samuel Rothrock, Mr. TOBIAS OVERCASH to Miss COZBY YOST.

In this County, on the 16th instant, by the Rev. Samuel Rothrock, Mr. JOHN LINGLE to Miss MARGARET PEELER.

Recently, in Randolph County, by Jeremiah Cooper, Esq., Mr. JAMES THAYER to Miss ANNA, daughter of Mr. Jonathan Snider.

Salisbury Female Academy.

THE second session of this Institution will commence on Monday, March 29th, still under the care of Miss Baker, assisted by her sister Miss Mary L. Baker. Terms, $8, 10, 12 50 for the different classes. Music on the Piano and Guitar, $25 each. Drawing and painting $10.

Pupils charged from the time of entrance, but no deduction made afterwards for absence.

Salisbury, March 26, 1841. 3r

State of North Carolina,

IREDELL COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1841.

Elizabeth A. Wilson vs. James Wilson. } Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant James Wilson is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for three months in the Carolina Watchman and Western Carolinian, that the said James Wilson appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held at the Court House in Statesville, on the 3rd Monday after the 3rd Monday in August next, then and there to answer, or said Petition will be heard ex parte, and judgment ordered accordingly.

Witness, Sam'l. R Bell, Clerk of our said Court at Statesville, the 3rd Monday after the 3rd Monday in February, A. D., 1841.

S. R. BELL, Cl'k.

March 26, 1841. 3m.

HEAD-QUARTERS,

SALISBURY, N. C., MARCH 5, 1841.

Attention!—Officers of 64th Regiment.

YOU are commanded to parade at the Court-House, in the Town of Salisbury, on Thursday, the 1st day of April, at 10 o'clock, A. M., armed with Side arms, for Drill;—and on Friday, the 2d of April, at 9 o'clock, A. M., with your respective Companies, armed and equipped as the law directs, for Review and Inspection.

By order of R. W. LONG, Col. Com'dt.
J. M. BROWN, Adj't. tp.

P. S.—Captains are ordered to make their returns on the day of Drill.

J. M. BROWN, Adj't.

Attention!

SALISBURY GUARDS.

YOU are hereby commanded to parade at the Court House, in the Town of Salisbury, on Friday, the 2nd day of April, at 8 o'clock, A. M., armed according to law and equipped in the uniform of the Company, with four rounds of Cartridge, for Review and Inspection.

By order of the Captain.

JOHN H. WEANT, O. S.

Salisbury, N. C., March 26, 1841. tp.

PROSPECTUS

OF A

POLITICAL NEWSPAPER

TO BE ENTITLED

THE EXTRA STANDARD,

THOMAS LORING, *Editor.*

THE EXTRA STANDARD is intended to accommodate those of our fellow-citizens who desire a cheap publication, containing sound political doctrines, and the news of the day; and will be published semi-monthly.

The Editor will endeavor to make this publication acceptable to the public; especially that portion who are friendly to Democratic Republican principles.

The price will be $1 per year, payable in all cases in advance. As the price is low, the terms must be complied with—no paper will be sent to any one without the amount of ONE DOLLAR *in advance*, and all papers will be discontinued at the end of the year, unless the advance for the second year is sent by the time the first expires.

Twelve copies will be sent to one address, for one year, or to different individuals, on the payment of *ten dollars* in advance.

A *specimen number* will be issued in a few days.

Should the subscription justify the undertaking, the first number will be issued about the 1st of May next.

Raleigh, March 3, 1841.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS & BITTERS.

THE LIFE GIVING PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS, so celebrated, and so much used by the afflicted in every part of the country, is now received and for sale by the subscribers.

CRESS & BOGER, Agents.

Messrs. SPRINGS & SHANKLE, in Concord, N. C., are also Agents for the same.

Blanks For Sale Here.

ROWAN HOTEL

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAVING purchased that well known and long established public house, (known by the name of Slaughter's Hotel,) situated in the Town of Salisbury, N. C., informs his friends and the public generally, that the same is now open for the reception of *Travellers* and *Boarders*.

The **Table** and **Bar** will be supplied with the best the market and surrounding country affords.

The **Stables** spacious and bountifully supplied with grain, and provender, attended by faithful and attentive Ostlers.

The undersigned pledges himself that no exertion on his part shall be wanting, to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

JAMES L. COWAN.

Salisbury Sept. 11, 1840. tf.

PLANTERS'

(LATE DAVIS') HOTEL.

HAGUE & GIFFORD having purchased the Hotel, formerly Davis', will continue the Establishment on the same liberal scale as heretofore, and will exert themselves to make it a desirable residence for

BOARDERS AND TRAVELLERS,

as their table will always be supplied with the best the market affords, and their Bar with the best Liquors, and their Stables with attentive Ostlers and abundant provender.

The Establishment will be under the exclusive management of T. A. Hague, formerly of the Salisbury Hotel, North Carolina, and his long experience, will enable him to give general satisfaction.

Camden, S. C., Jan., 29, 1841. 6m

PETERS' PILLS

AT Wholesale and Retail, at WHEELERS'.

GRAY'S or Harrison's Ointment, Beckwith's Pills, Moffat's Pills and Bitters, Houck's Panacea, and Bernard's remedy for Bowel Complaint, for Sale by C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.

FRESH TEAS,

Wines, Spirits, Tobacco, and Cigars, Just received and for sale, at the Salisbury Drug Store.

Salisbury, Nov. 20, 1840. tf

Cotton Yarns.

THE Subscribers, Agents for the Lexington Cotton Factory, would inform the public that they have just received and now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, the Cotton Yarns of said Factory, consisting of various numbers.—The superior qualities and character of the Yarns of this Factory are so well tested and known as to need no recommendation from us —**Those wishing to purchase will please give us a call.**

C. B. & C. K. WHEELER, Agts.

April 24, 1840. tf.

LADIES AND

HOUSE-KEEPERS,

WE have just received a large and *fresh* supply of the celebrated *New Lebanon Shakers'* **Garden Seeds,** of all kinds. Those wishing Seeds for the next year, would do well to call or send soon, as they "go like hot cakes." C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.

November 13, 1840. tf

CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber having disposed of his establishment to Shaver & Haden, has remaining on hand 2 fine Barouches, 3 Carry-alls, 1 Buggy, 1 Sulky, 2 close Carriages, one of them a very fine article, made in a superior manner; also a number of second-hand Barouches, Carriages and Gigs, all of which he will sell very low, and on a long credit, for a good bond.

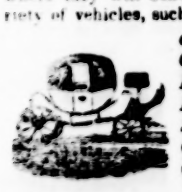
He requests all those having open accounts standing on his books to call and settle them without further delay, by note or otherwise. JOHN I. SHAVER.

Salisbury, Feb. 12, 1841. tf

NEW FIRM.

COACH-MAKING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Salisbury and surrounding country, that they have commenced the above business in all its various branches, in the Shop formerly occupied by Mr. John I. Shaver, on the South-east Street, where they will constantly keep on hand a variety of vehicles, such as—



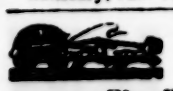
Open & Close Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Sulkies, Gigs, Carryalls.

They will warrant their workmanship not to be surpassed by any in this section of country, as they have on hand a large supply of the best materials; and, also, in their employ first rate workmen.—The Subscribers will also keep constantly on hand, **Harness** of every description, as they have a first rate Harness maker.

Orders for work from a distance addressed to the subscribers will be punctually attended to.

N. B. All kind of repairing done on the shortest notice. DANIEL SHAVER,
D. F. HADEN

Salisbury, Jan. 22, 1841. tf



To Travellers.

THE travelling community are respectfully informed that the Subscriber is now running his line direct from Raleigh by way of Pittsboro' and Ashboro' to Salisbury, in small Northern made Coaches of the first order, leaving Raleigh on Mondays and Thursdays at 10 A. M., arriving in Salisbury next days at 10 P. M. Leaving Salisbury on Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 A. M., arriving in Raleigh next days at 10 P. M.

His horses are good, and drivers particularly careful and accommodating. JOEL McLEAN.

Feb. 12, 1839. tf

N. B. Seats secured at the Mansion Hotel.

CABINET OF MINERALS FOR SALE.

THE undersigned, as Administrator of the late Doct. Austin, offers for sale the valuable

CABINET OF MINERALS

belonging to the Estate of the deceased. A considerable portion of the collection was made by Dr. Austin himself with much care, and principally consists of *Gold, Silver, Copper, and Lead Ores,* in their various natural combinations, selected from the mineral regions of this country; besides a number obtained from Europe. Scientific gentlemen, or literary institutions desiring to purchase the whole, or any part of the Cabinet, can have farther information on application by letter to the undersigned.

The collection will be sold as soon as a reasonable price may be offered for it.

C. K. WHEELER, Admr.

Salisbury, N. C., Dec. 4, 1840. tf.

K K K

HALL HASH HUSTLERS.

SALISBURY COFFEE-HOUSE.

THE Subscriber takes pleasure in informing his friends and customers, that he has just returned from Charleston with a large supply of Groceries of every description, and ventures to say, that he has as great an assortment as any of the Northern Cities, which he will sell low for cash or on a short credit to punctual dealers.

The Subscriber's customers will remember that he published a notice in the papers of this place, requesting his customers who were indebted to call and settle, and those who have not done it, may rest assured, if it is not done before our next Court, may expect to find them in the hands of an officer for collection. F. R. ROUECHE.

CONCORD COFFEE-HOUSE.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to the citizens of Concord and surrounding country, that he has opened a Grocery Store in the Town of Concord, where he will keep constantly on hand a large supply of **Groceries,**

—SUCH AS—

WINES and LIQUORS, imported and domestic;

—ALSO—

Sugar, Coffee, Bread, Crackers, Cheese, Lemons, French Prunes, Cakes, Raisins, Candies of all kinds, Toys, prime chewing and smoking Tobacco, Spanish Segars of the best quality, Garden Seed of all kinds, Indigo, Copperas, Madder, Ginger, Spice, Pepper, Almonds, Cloves, Cinnamon, English Walnuts, Maccaroni, Vermaselli, Sardines, Herrings,—essences of Cinnamon, Cloves, Peppermint, and a variety of other articles too tedious to mention.

The Subscriber hopes by strict attention to business to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

F. R. ROUECHE.

March 12, 1841. tf

The "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," and Charlotte Journal will insert the "Concord Coffee House," three weeks, and send their accounts to Salisbury.

Book Bindery.

WILLIAM HUNTER, *Book-Binder.*

INFORMS the public that he still carries on an Establishment of the above kind in CHARLOTTE, North Carolina, a few doors south of the Mint.—Having as he conceives a thorough knowledge of his business, he feels no hesitation in assuring those who may wish to patronize him, that their work shall be done in the very best style, strong, and on accommodating terms.

Books and other articles sent from a distance to be bound, will be promptly attended to and carefully returned when done. The public are requested to give me a trial.

☞ Orders left at the Western Carolinian Office will be punctually forwarded for completion.

Charlotte, Feb. 7. 1840

Moffat's Vegetable Life Pills

AND

PHŒNIX BITTERS.

THE high celebrity which these excellent Medicines have acquired, in curing almost every disease to which the human frame is liable, is a matter familiar with almost every intelligent person. They became known by their fruits—their good works have testified for them—they did not thrive by the faith of the credulous.

In cases of Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Bilious and Liver Affections, Asthma, Piles, Settled Pains, Rheumatism, Fevers and Agues, Obstinate Headaches, Impure state of the Fluids, Unhealthy Appearance of the Skin, Nervous Debility, the Sickness incident to Females in Delicate Health, every kind of Weakness of the Digestive Organs, and in all general Derangements of Health, these MEDICINES have invariably proved a certain and speedy remedy. They restore vigorous health to the most exhausted constitutions. A single trial will place the LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS beyond the reach of competition, in the estimation of every patient.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, at WM B. MOFFAT'S Medical Office, 375 Broadway, New-York.

N. B. None are genuine unless they have the fac simile of John Moffat's signature.

☞ The LIFE PILLS are sold in boxes—Price 25 cents, 50 cents, and $2 each, according to the size; and the Phœnix Bitters in bottles, at $1 or $2 each, with full directions.

These Valuable Medicines are for sale by

CRESS & BOGER, *of Salisbury.*
SPRINGS & SHANKLE, *Concord, N. C.*

FOR GRATUITOUS DISTRIBUTION—An interesting little pamphlet, entitled "MOFFAT'S MEDICAL MANUAL, designed as a Demostic Guide to Health—containing accurate information concerning the most prevalent diseases, and the most approved remedies—by WM. B. MOFFAT." Apply to the Agents.

Salisbury, N. C., October 16, 1840.

☞ PRESS FOR SALE. ☜

BEING desirous of embarking in another business, I now offer the establishment of the WILMINGTON ADVERTISER for sale.

I do not know of a more eligible situation for persons desirous of embarking in the printing business, than Wilmington, North Carolina.

Terms accommodating. Application must be post paid. F. C. HILL.

December 11, 1840. tf

THE FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

Largest Subscription in the World!!

THE PHILADELPHIA

SATURDAY COURIER.

THE COURIER is on as firm and independent a basis as any paper issued, at home or abroad, and its ample means will be always employed to make it equal, as a FAMILY NEWSPAPER, to any journal published. It is a PERMANENT ESTABLISHMENT.

The Courier is an independent paper, fearlessly pursuing a straight-forward course, and supporting the best interest of THE PUBLIC.

This approved Family Paper is strictly ☞ *NEUTRAL IN POLITICS AND RELIGION,* ☜ and the uncompromising opponent of all QUACKERY.

It maintains a high TONE OF MORALS, and not an article will appear in its pages, which should not find place at every fireside.

The unparalleled patronage, from every section of the country, is the best evidence of its approval. It has spoken and will continue to speak for itself. Its list embraces over **34,000** *subscribers, extending from the Lakes to the Ocean,* and combining all interests and classes of the republic. Each number of the Courier contains as much matter as would

Fill a 12mo, Volume,

The cost of which alone would be the price of the paper for a whole year. The general character of the Courier is well known. Its columns contain a great variety of

TALES, NARRATIVES, ESSAYS, BIOGRAPHIES, &c.,

Together with articles on

Science, Fine Arts,	Health, Commerce,
Mechanics,	Literature,
Agriculture,	Domestic Intelligence,
Manufactures,	Education,
Foreign News,	Amusements, Facetiæ,
New Publications,	Humorous Poetical Articles,
Morality,	The Drama,
Medicine,	City Matters,
The Silk Culture,	Amusing Miscellany,
Temperance,	The Markets,
Family Circle,	The Musical World,
Self-Educated Men,	Correct Prices Current,
List of Insolvent Banks,	Discount and Exchange,
Letters from Europe,	History,
The Classics,	Philosophy,

And all other matters discussed in a Universal Family Journal—furnishing altogether as vast, and, we believe, as interesting a variety *as can be found in any other Journal,* embracing subjects for

Farmers,	Mechanics,
Tradesmen,	Artisans,
Merchants,	Men of Leisure,
Teachers,	Students,

And every Class of our Country.

The *COURIER* may always be DEPENDED UPON, as nothing important is permitted to escape a notice in its columns. It will always *FAITHFULLY FULFILL ITS AGREEMENTS.*

Our arrangements enable us to draw from the whole range of the current Literature of Europe, and our Correspondents at home embrace many of the best Writers of the country. A series of POPULAR TALES, of unequalled interest and value, will follow in constant succession.

POPULAR MUSIC.

In the Courier is inserted the music of the most popular Airs, Ballads, and Songs, as soon as they are imported; so that country readers may have the most popular music for the voice, the piano, the guitar or other instruments, as soon as published, which if paid for separately would cost more than the price of subscription. This perfected arrangement is to be found in no other journal of the kind.

OUR TERMS.

☞ The price of the COURIER is only $2, in advance.

When individuals wish to subscribe to the Courier, a sure way is to enclose the money in a letter, and direct it to us. The Postmasters will probably politely remit, for we wish them in all cases, if it meet their pleasure, to act as our agents.

Clubs of ten will be furnished with ten papers for one year, (provided the money be sent us free of postage and discount,) for $15.

Ten Dollars will procure the sixth copy gratis.

Three copies for five dollars.

$5 at one time will be received for 3 years.

Our friends, the Postmasters, will please oblige by remitting arrearages and new subscriptions.

THE MARKETS.

AT SALISBURY, MARCH 26, 1841.

Bacon,	8 a 10	Iron,	4½ a 7
Beef,	3½ a 4½	Lard,	8 a 10
Brandy, (peach)	40 a	Molasses,	50 a 62½
Do (apple)	30 a 35	Nails,	8 a 9
Butter,	10 a 12½	Oats,	15 a 20
Beeswax,	18 a 20	Pork,	4½ a
Bagging,	18 a 25	Rice, (quart)	12½
Bale Rope,	10 a 12½	Sugar, (brown)	10 a 12½
Cotton, (clean)	8 a	Do (loaf,)	18 a 20
Corn,	25 a	Salt, (bu.)	$1 25 a $1 50
Coffee,	14 a 18	Do (sack)	$3 75 a $4 00
Flour,	$4 25 a $4 50	Steel, (blister	10 a
Feathers,	35 a 37½	Do (cast	25 a 30
Flaxseed,	60 a	Tallow,	12½
Do Oil,	100	Whiskey,	30 a

AT FAYETTEVILLE, MARCH 13, 1841.

Brandy, (peach)	45 a 50	Feathers,	37½ a 40
Do (apple)	40 a 45	Lard,	9 a 10
Bacon,	7 a 8	Molasses,	27 a 30
Beeswax,	25	Nails,	6¼ a 7
Butter,	15 a 16	Salt, (bushel)	75
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Do (sk.)	$2 50 a $2 87
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Sugar, (brown)	8½ a 12
Cotton,	8 a 11	Do (lump)	16
Cotton Bagging,	20 a 25	Do (loaf,)	18 a 20
Corn,	40 a 50	Tobacco, (leaf)	4½ a 6½
Candles,	17	Wheat,	85
Flaxseed,	1 10 a 1 15	Whiskey,	35
Flour,	$4 50 a $5 50	Wool,	15 a 20

AT CHERAW, S. C., FEBRUARY 24, 1841.

Beef, (scarce)	3 a 5	Flour,	$5 50 a $6
Bacon,	8 a 10	Feathers,	40 a 45
Butter,	15 a 20	Lard, (scarce)	11 a 12½
Beeswax,	20 a 25	Molasses,	35 a 50
Bagging,	25 a 28	Oats,	33 a 40
Bale Rope,	10 a 12½	Rice, (100 lbs)	$4 a $5½
Coffee,	12½ a 15	Sugar,	10 a 12
Cotton,	8 a 10	Salt, (sack)	$2 75
Corn, (scarce)	40 a 50	Do (bushel)	87½ a $1

AT CAMDEN, S. C., MARCH 17, 1841.

Beef,	5 a	Cotton,	8½ a 11
Bacon,	9 a 10	Corn,	50
Butter,	18 a 25	Flour,	$6 50
Beaswax,	18 a 25	Feathers,	37 a 45
Bagging,	24 a 28	Lard,	10 a 12
Bale Rope,	10 a 14	Molasses,	45 a 50
Coffee,	14 a 16	Oats,	45 a 50

MATCHLESS SANATIVE.

THIS invaluable Medicine is for sale by the subscriber, at Milledgeville, Montgomery co., N. C. W. E. BURAGE

February 21, 1840. tf

BLANKS

Of every description for sale, at this Office.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

Western Carolina Temperance Advocate,

A monthly paper devoted to the Temperance Reform, Published at Asheville, N. C., and edited

BY D. R. M'ANALLY.

A TEMPERANCE CONVENTION that was held at this place early in September, resolved on publishing a paper of the above title and character, and appointed Dr. John Dickson and D. R. M'Anally to conduct it. From the many pressing engagements, Dr. Dickson already has, he deems it impracticable for him to be recognised as one of the editors, though he will cheerfully use all his influence otherwise, to promote its interest; the subscriber therefore, proceeds to issue this Prospectus in his own name, with a hope that he will be aided in the undertaking, by all the friends of the Temperance cause throughout the country, and that the paper may soon have an extensive circulation.

Friends of the Temperance Cause! to you we make a most earnest appeal—while thousands upon thousands of dollars are annually expended at theatres, at circuses, at the race track, at groceries, while no pains are spared, the luxury of retirement and ease foregone, and no labor deemed too severe to advance the interests of political aspirants, can you not do something in a cause that must be dear to every true patriot, philanthropist, and christian? Recollect there are but few, very few, such papers in all the Southern country.—The Western part of North Carolina, the Western part of Virginia, and the Eastern part of Tennessee particularly, need a periodical of this kind, and it is for you now to say whether they shall have it.

The very low price at which it was fixed by the Convention, will make it necessary, that a very large subscription be had, before the publication of it can be justified.

TERMS.

The Western Carolina Temperance Advocate will be published on a medium sheet, in quarto form, each number making eight pages, and will be furnished at the very low price of *Fifty Cents* a copy. Where single copies are taken, the payment must be made invariably upon the reception of the first number.

☞ Postmasters, editors or publishers of papers, and all Ministers of the Gospel, are authorised agents.

"NEVER DESPAIR OF THE REPUBLIC."

PROPOSALS

For a Newspaper in the City of Raleigh, to be called

THE SOUTHERN TIMES;

To be Edited by Henry L. Toole.

Proposals of this sort usually abound in promises; few will be made in this case, but they will all be redeemed.

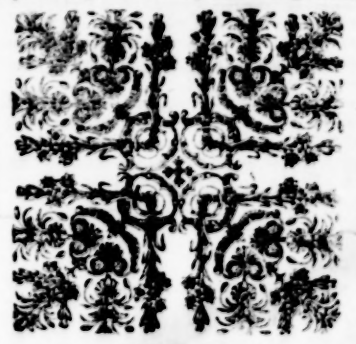
The design of the proposed paper differs somewhat from that of any now published in this City: combining more Literary Miscellany with Politics, than is customary with the party Press. Its main character, however, will be political and its doctrines of the *Jeffersonian* school.

The first number will be issued about the 4th of March next, if a sufficient number of subscribers is obtained to justify the undertaking. As it cannot be regarded as perfectly certain that such will be the case, no subscriber is expected to pay until he receives the paper.

The size will be about the same with the "Raleigh Register," and it will be published twice a week during the sessions of the General Assembly, and weekly at all other times. The price will be Four Dollars per annum.

Every person to whom this proposal is sent, will please, as soon as all have subscribed who may be supposed to be desirous to patronize the undertaking, transmit their names to the Editor, at Washington, North Carolina.

Printing of every Description,



Neatly and Quickly, Executed at this Office.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing the Public, that he still continues to carry on the business of

CUTTING STONE,

as usual, at his Granite Quary, seven miles South of Salisbury, near the old Charleston road, where he is able to supply all orders for MILL-STONES of the best grit, and on the shortest notice.

—ALSO—

for Sale, at the lowest prices,

WINDOW SILLS, DOOR SILLS, DOOR STEPS, ROUGH BUILDING ROCKS, TOMB STONES, GOLD GRINDERS, &c. &c. &c.

J. HOULSHOUSER, Stone-Cutter.

Salisbury, Oct. 25th, 1839. tf.

N. B Orders for any of the above wrought articles, directed to me at Salisbury, will be punctually attended to. J. H.

BRICK MASONRY.

THE SUBSCRIBER living near Lexington, Davidson County, takes this method to inform the Public that he will enter into contract with any Person, or persons, either in Davidson, Rowan, or Cabarrus Counties, who wish houses, factories, or any other kind of buildings erected of Brick, to build them as cheap, as durable, and in as good style as any workman in this country.

He will also, mould and burn the Brick, if wanted.—He trusts that his long experience in

MOULDING AND LAYING BRICK,

will entitle him to a share of public patronage.

He would refer gentlemen wishing work done in his Line of Business, to the Female Academy and the new fire proof Clerk's office in Salisbury, as specimens of his work.

N. B. Those wishing work done, will please leave word at the office of the Western Carolinian, and it shall be punctually attended to.

ROBERT COX.

Davidson, April 18, 1839. tf

Administrator's Notice.

THE undersigned having obtained, at the Nov. Term, 1840, of Rowan County Court, Letters of Administration on the Estate of Benjamin Austin, dec'd., notifies all persons indebted to the same, to come forward and make immediate payment, as the Estate must be closed; and those having claims against said Estate, to present them within the limit of the law, legally authenticated, or this notice will be plead as a bar to their recovery. C. K. WHEELER, Admr.

Salisbury, Nov. 13, 1840. tf

JOB PRINTING,

Neatly and expeditiously, executed at this Office.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

MECKLENBURG JEFFERSONIAN.

It is proposed to establish, in the Town of Charlotte, Mecklenburg County, N. C., a weekly newspaper, under the above title, to be edited and published by the subscriber. The publication of the "MECKLENBURG JEFFERSONIAN" will commence by the 1st of January next, or as soon as materials can be procured. It will be printed with entirely new and fair type, on paper of the best quality, and afforded to subscribers at $2 50 in advance, (on the receipt of the first number,) or $3 if not paid in advance.

The present is the first effort that has been made to establish an organ at the birth-place of American Independence, through which the doctrines of the Democratic party could be freely promulgated and defended—in which the great principles of Liberty and Equality for which the *Alexanders,* the *Polks,* and their heroic compatriots perilled their all, on the 20th May, 1775, could find at all times an unshrinking advocate. Its success rests chiefly with the Republican party of Mecklenburg—and to them, and the Republicans of the surrounding country, the appeal is now made for support.

The JEFFERSONIAN will assume as its political creed, those landmarks of the Republican party, the doctrines set forth in the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions—believing, as the undersigned does, that the authors of these papers, who bore a conspicuous part in framing our system of Government, were best qualified to hand down to posterity a correct exposition of its true spirit—the best judges of what powers were delegated by, and what reserved to, the States.

It will oppose, as dangerous to our free institutions, the spirit of *monopoly,* which has been stealthily, but steadily increasing in the country from the foundation of our Government. The most odious feature in this system is, that it robs the MANY, *imperceptibly,* to enrich the FEW:—It clothes a few wealthy individuals with power not only to control the wages of the laboring man, but also at their pleasure to inflate or depress the commerce and business of the whole country—exciting a spirit of extravagance, which it terminates in pecuniary ruin, and too often the moral degradation of its victims. This system must be *thoroughly reformed* before we can hope to see settled prosperity smile alike upon all our citizens. To aid in producing this *reform,* will be one of the main objects of the JEFFERSONIAN. It will war against *exclusive privileges,* or *partial legislation,* under whatever guise granted by our Legislatures; and, therefore, will oppose the chartering of a United States Bank, Internal Improvements by the Federal Government, a revival of the Tariff System, and the new Federal scheme of the General Government assuming to pay to foreign money changers the *two hundred millions of dollars,* borrowed by a few States for local purposes.

As a question of vital importance to the South, and one which, from various causes, is every day assuming a more momentous and awful aspect, the JEFFERSONIAN will keep its readers regularly and accurately advised on the subject of Northern Abolitionism. It must be evident to all candid observers, that the partizan presses of the South have hitherto been too silent upon this subject. We shall, therefore, without fear of being denounced as an alarmist, lend our humble aid to assist in awakening the People of the South to due vigilance and a sense of their real danger.

While a portion of the columns of the JEFFERSONIAN will be devoted to political discussion, the great interests of *Morals, Literature, Agriculture,* and the *Mechanic Arts,* shall not be neglected. With the choicest selections on these subjects, and a due quantity of light reading, the Editor hopes to render this sheet agreeable and profitable to all classes in Society.

Orders for the paper, addressed, *postage paid,* to the "Editor of the Jeffersonian, Charlotte, N. C.," will be promptly complied with.

Any person who will procure *six* subscribers, and be responsible for their subscriptions, shall have a number of the paper gratis.

Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for the paper, in receiving and forwarding subscribers' names and subscriptions. JOS. W. HAMPTON.

November 6, 1840.

Prospectus for Kendall's Expositor.

AMOS KENDALL proposes to establish a semi-monthly newspaper under the above name, to be devoted to the following objects, viz:

1. The security of the right of suffrage, by additional laws to punish bribery and fraud.

2. An exposure of abuses and corruptions in Government, wherever known to exist.

3. An exposition of the principles of modern Banking, and its effects upon labor, trade, morals, and Government, embracing the nature and uses of money, and a history of the origin and progress of paper money in its various forms.

To these will be added all the topics common in the newspapers of the day, with a summary of news carefully compiled, forming an accurate history of passing events.

Avoiding all personal altercations, this paper, while it will not conceal its preferences for men, will confine itself chiefly to the elucidation of facts and principles, leaving the ruder portions of political controversy to younger hands.

The Expositor will be printed in the neatest manner upon a royal sheet, folded in octavo form, each number making sixteen pages, with an index at the end of each volume embracing one year. It will thus form a book containing a history of the times with much more useful and entertaining matter.

PRICE—*One Dollar per annum, paid in advance.* No accounts will be kept, and the paper will not be sent until the money be actually received.

Bank notes will be taken at their specie value.

To those who collect and forward ten dollars, an additional copy will be sent gratis.

Postmasters are permitted by law to forward subscription money in letters written by themselves.

All letters to the Editor must be free or postpaid.

☞ As to the postage on this paper will be but one cent to one and a half each number, it is in the power of every man to procure all the important news, and a vast deal of other useful matter, at not exceeding *One Dollar and Thirty-six Cents.*

Washington City, D. C., Jan. 12, 1841.

To Owners of Mills.

THE Subscriber has an *improved patent Spindle* for Mills, by which, a mill will do much better than with the usual form of Spindles. It is so constructed as to keep from *heating* or killing the meal in any manner. The runner is so confined by the Spindle as always to preserve its balance, and of course there is no rubbing of the stones.

I think, by this improved Spindle, the same water will do at least one-third more business, and the meal of superior quality.

Any person wishing to use one of these Spindles, may obtain one or more, by making application, (within a short time) to the Subscriber at Mocksville, Davie Co. N. C. I think the probable cost will not exceed $30 for the Patent and Spindle ready for use.

The following persons have my Patent Mill Spindle in successful operation:—Col. W. F. Kelly, Thos. Foster, Joseph Hall and Sam'l. Foster of Davie County; Gilbreth Dickson and David J. Ramsour of Lincoln; Charles Griffith of Rowan; Addison Moore of Davidson, and William Doss of Surry, all of whom are *highly* pleased with its performance.

L. M. GILBERT.

October 25, 1839. tf

Blanks For Sale Here.